

The effect of carbohydrate mouth rinse on intermittent sprint performance in soccer players*

Ağızda karbonhidrat çalkalamanın futbolcularda aralıklı sprint performansı üzerine etkileri*

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Abstract

Aim: Carbohydrate (CHO) mouth rinsing in the oral cavity has been shown to increase especially endurance exercise performance. Mechanisms responsible for this ergogenic effect may be related to receptors in oral cavity that detect CHO, in turn, increase neural drive to the motor unite. The aim of this study was to examine the effects of CHO mouth rinsing on intermittent sprint performance in soccer players.

Material and Method: With randomised, double-blind, crossover, counterbalanced research design, fifteen amateur male soccer players (Mean±SD age:20.00±2.44 years, height:177.66±4.80 cm, body mass:75.02±6.42 kg) completed 3 sessions consisting of 12x4 seconds intermittent sprint tests with administering 10-second mouth rinse protocols before each sprint; a-) %6.4 carbohydrate solution (CHO) b-) water as a placebo (PLA) and 3-) no rinse as a control (CON). At rest, immediately after test and in active and passive recovery periods, blood glucose (BG), blood lactate (BL), heart rate (HR) and rating of perceived exertion (RPE) were assessed.

Results: Compared with the CON condition, CHO and PLA increased significantly peak and mean power output ($P<0.05$), but there was no difference between CHO and PLA condition. BL and BG values were not statistically different between condition ($P>0.05$) but HR were significantly different in CON than CHO and PLA. Moreover, RPE was significantly different in CON than PLA but not than CHO.

Conclusion: CHO mouth rinsing does not improve peak and mean power when compared to PLA, but as a placebo effect, CHO and PLA improve peak and mean power output with regard to CON.

Keywords: Football, cycling, oral receptors, mouth wash, ergogenic aid

Öz

Amaç: Ağız boşluğunda karbonhidratın (CHO) çalkalanması özellikle dayanıklılık performansında artışlar yaratmaktadır. Bu ergojenik etkiden sorumlu mekanizmalar CHO'yu algılayan ağız boşluğundaki reseptörlerle ilişkili olabilir, dolayısıyla motor ünite sinir uyarımını artırabilir. Bu çalışmanın amacı CHO ağızda çalkalamanın futbolcularda aralıklı sprint performansı üzerine etkilerini araştırmaktır.

Gereç ve Yöntem: Randomize, çift kör, çapraz döngülü, karşılıklı dengeli araştırma dizaynı ile, 15 amatör futbolcu (Ortalama±SD yaş: 20,00±2,44 yıl, boy uzunluğu: 177,66±4,80 cm, vücut ağırlığı: 75,02±6,42 kg) toplamda 3 kez, 12x4 saniyelik aralıklı sprintlerden oluşan protokolü her sprintten önce [a-) %6,4 karbonhidrat solüsyonu (CHO) b-) plasebo olarak su (PLA) ve c-) kontrol olarak çalkalama yapmadan (CON)] 10 saniye ağızda çalkalayarak tamamladı. Dinlenimde, testten hemen sonra, aktif ve pasif toparlanmada kan glikozu (GL), kan laktatı (BL), kalp atımı (HR) ve algılanan zorluk derecesi (RPE) kayıt edildi.

Bulgular: CON ile kıyaslandığında, CHO ve PLA zirve ve ortalama güç verilerinde anlamlı artışlar vardı ancak CHO ve PLA arasında herhangi bir fark bulunamadı. BL ve BG değerlerinde koşullar arasında fark bulunamazken (P>0.05) HR değerleri CHO ve PLA'ya göre CON koşulunda anlamlı derecede farklıydı. Ayrıca, RPE CON koşulunda PLA'dan anlamlı derecede fark bulundu ancak CHO koşulu ile bir fark bulunamadı.

Sonuç: CHO ağızda çalkalama, PLA ile kıyaslandığında zirve ve ortalama gücü geliştirmez ancak bir nosebo etkisi olarak, CHO ve PLA CON'a göre zirve ve ortalama gücü geliştirir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Futbol, bisiklet, ağız reseptörleri, ağız çalkalama, ergojenik yardım

Introduction

The soccer is one of the most popular sports around the world and in elite level, it necessitates highly demanding physical (sprinting, jumping, tackling) and mental capabilities especially in match play [1]. Of this physical demands, intermittent sprints are common and also the consist of sprints in short duration (<6 seconds) and punctuated by brief (<90 seconds) and inadequate recoveries [2]. The quality and the quantity of sprints especially in the later stage of the soccer game are the contributing factors to win or lose the match in such a way that 0.8% decrement in sprint speed of player's may have effect on the possibility of losing of the ball, while opponent sprint for the ball at the same time [3]. Therefore, athletes and coaches have been seeking for strategies to improve intermittent sprint performance with incorporating various sprint activities into training plan and implementing acute nutritional interventions before or during training and match [4].

In this respect, carbohydrate (CHO) ingestion before or during exercise particularly in long duration has been shown to increase in endurance (especially in >1 hour time trial test protocols) performance due to the effect on the

metabolism such as, in specific situations, sparing liver and muscle glycogen content for later use, maintenance of blood glucose level and raised exogenous CHO oxidation [5]. It is also important to note that supplementation of CHO sufficiently may help players, while counteracting with metabolic and/or central fatigue during soccer match in which physical and mental performance show a trend to decrease towards to end of each half [6,7]. However, feeding of CHO has been demonstrated to improve exercise performance not only in long duration but also in short duration (<1 hour) protocols that metabolic mechanisms do not seem to be responsible for this ergogenic effect [8]. Further, performance benefit seen in such activities are not related to the CHO oxidation due to the absorption and transportation time of the carbohydrate to the muscle to be used and small rate of exogenous CHO oxidation, when compared to total CHO oxidation [9]. To test this phenomenon, also in view of the fact that the buccal mucosa supplies direct pathway to the brain [10], Carter et al. investigated the effect of CHO mouth rinsing in oral cavity without swallow in endurance trained athletes and showed that rinsing of CHO solution improved time-trial

performance via central mechanisms [11]. In support, it has been suggested by mechanistic researches to the presence of CHO in the oral cavity detected by non sweet taste receptors, in turn, may stimulate brain regions (anterior cingulate cortex, striatum) related to motor activity, reward/motivation which may influence exercise performance especially in endurance-based activities without any changes in blood glucose level [12,13]. Similar results were demonstrated by De Pauw et al., in that, rinsing of maltodextrin increased brain activity within the orbitofrontal cortex with no effect on reaction time [14]. Although ingestion of CHO solution improves endurance performance in prolonged exercise, it is known that feeding with CHO can cause gastrointestinal distress and lead to decrements in performance especially in some athletes having no tolerance to CHO ingestion [15]. To eliminate this metabolic handicap, CHO mouth rinsing without swallowing can be a good strategy. In this manner, mouth rinsing of CHO solution has been reported by most [16-18], but not all studies [19,20] to increase endurance exercise performance. However, since endurance and sprint performances are effected differently from central and peripheral mechanisms, it still remains to be determined whether CHO mouth rinsing also increases intermittent sprint performance or not. Scarce studies regarding the effects on sprint performance have conflicting results that Beaven et al. reported significant improvements in power output during the first of five six-second sprints and others did not [21-25]. The differences in results can be attribute to the training status of participants, dose and the duration of CHO rinsing protocol, prandial state of participants and the test protocol used [25].

From an evolutionary perspective, under high physiological stress conditions as in the fasted or reduced glycogen state, ergogenic effect of CHO mouth rinsing may be more apparent. Kasper et al. have reported that CHO mouth rinsing improved high intensity running capacity following to 45 min. steady-state exercise at %65 VO₂max in carbohydrate restricted state [27]. Additionally, it is known that 10 seconds were superior to 5 seconds mouth rinsing duration in time trial performance [15]. It is also important to note that athletes often prefer to perform morning training sessions in fasted state without eating [22]. In this respect, the aim of this study was to examine the effects of CHO mouth rinsing on intermittent sprint performance in soccer

players whose sprint performance can be deteriorated by neural factors especially when sprint decrement score is high [28]. It was hypothesized that CHO mouth rinsing would improve intermittent sprint performance especially in the later stage of the test protocol.

Material and Method

Fifteen regional level amateur male soccer players [(mean±SD) age: 20.00±2.44 years, height: 177.66±4.80 m, body mass: 75,02±6.42 kg] voluntarily participated in the study at the end of season. Participants were a part of team at super or regional amateur league for the last 5 years, also engaged in 4-5 training sessions and an official match, regularly in a weekend during the season. The study approved by Ankara University Clinical Research Ethics Committee (no: 12-720-17) and conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. All participants were fully informed of the possible risks of the study and the right to refuse to participate in the study before giving written consent.

Owing to the possible placebo effect, participants were informed that the aim of this study was to examine the effect of CHO mouth rinsing on BL and BG before and after intermittent sprint test protocol and so were deceived about the exact aim of the study [23]. The participants attended 4 sessions separated by 2-4 days within a 12-day period at a testing laboratory in a double-blind, randomized, counterbalanced and crossover research design. The first session was familiarization to

improve the reliability [29] of 12x4 seconds intermittent sprint testing on a cycle ergometer (Monark Ergomic 894E, Monark Exercise, AB, Varberg, Sweden) which simulates soccer specific movement pattern [31] and becomes accustomed to 6-20 Borg rating of perceived exertion scale (RPE), also participants' height and body mass were measured. The saddle and handle bars were adjusted to each participant's accordance and remained consistent for each condition. To mimic all procedures in the experimental conditions, water was used as a mouth rinse in the familiarization session. Other 3 sessions were treatments during which participants rinsed a-) 25 ml of 6.4% (w/v) tasteless and colourless maltodextrin solution (CHO; Natura, Germany) b-) 25 ml of water (PLA) c-) no rinse as a control (CON). Solutions was rinsed for 10 seconds in the mouth, immediately before each sprint

and 12 times in total. To make solutions taste matched, both solutions contained same amount of orange flavour. Participants were asked to abstain from caffeine ingestion and vigorous exercise for a minimum of 24 hours before the each condition. To maintain total caloric intake and muscle glycogen level equal between experimental conditions, participants were asked to record their eating patterns with their time and size 24 hours before the familiarization session and repeat this diet before each condition. Participants were reminded to replicate diet and not to do physical activity via mobile phone or e-mail every 4-5 hours within the day prior to 24 hours each experimental conditions. Additionally, verbal confirmation of compliance to these procedures were provided in the morning prior to beginning of the test protocol.

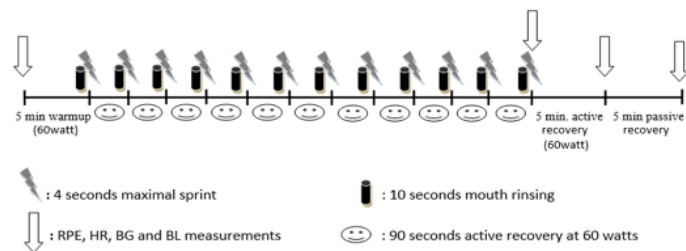


Figure 1. Schematic diagram of the 12 x 4-s intermittent sprint test protocol.

The schematic representation of the 12x4-s intermittent sprint test protocol is shown in Figure 1. Experimental conditions began between 8-10 am. in the fasted state after 10 hour night-fasting. Upon arrival the laboratory, prior to intermittent sprint test, in the resting state, (HR) (Polar Team2, Kempele, Finland) was measured followed by (BL) and (BG) concentration were assessed through a 20 µL sample obtained from the finger using the valid [31,32] Accutrend Plus analyser (Roche Diagnostics, Basel, Switzerland). Following 500 ml water intake to prevent dehydration throughout testing, participants began 5-minutes warm up at 90 Watt 60 rpm on cycle ergometer. In the last 15 seconds of warming up, participants rinsed the solutions 10 seconds in the mouth and expectorating back into a plastic cup. Immediately after rinsing of the solution, participants asked to cycle maximally till the end of 4-seconds sprint and upon reaching 150 rpm, 0.075 g/kg resistance was automatically added to flywheel and 4 seconds sprint began followed by 90 seconds active recovery at 60 watt 60 rpm. This pattern was repeated 12

times with 10 seconds mouth rinsing immediately before each 4 seconds sprint. On completion of the intermittent sprint test, the participants cycled at 60 watt 60 rpm to active recovery followed by 5 minutes passive recovery in a seated position. Vigorous verbal encouragement was provided during sprints. Peak and mean power output were calculated with software (Monark Anaerobic Test Version 3.3.0.0). RPE, HR, BG and BL were measured immediately after intermittent sprint test, active and passive recovery periods. All data were analyzed using the IBM SPSS statistics for Windows, version 22.0 (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA). To assess the distribution of all data Shapiro-Wilk test was used. Peak and mean power were analyzed using a 3x12 (condition x sprint) repeated measures analysis of variance (ANOVA). RPE, BG, BL and HR datas were analyzed using 3x4 (condition x time) repeated measures ANOVA. Sphericity was analyzed by Mauchly's test of sphericity followed by the Greenhouse-Geisser adjustment where required. If any differences were identified, Fisher's least significant difference post hoc test was used. The significance levels were set at $p < 0.05$. The effect sizes were calculated using partial eta squared (η^2) for peak and mean power and were defined as trivial, small, moderate or large [33].

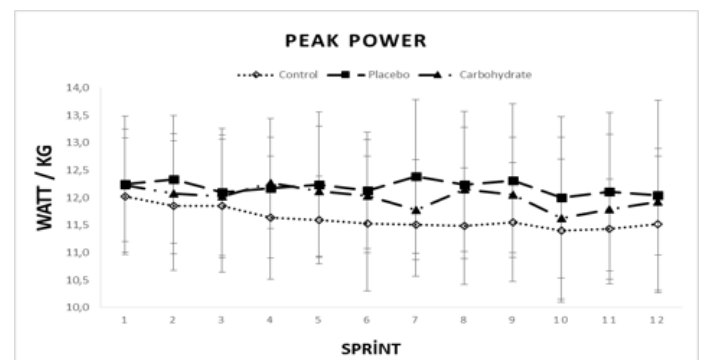


Figure 2. Peak powers for each trial

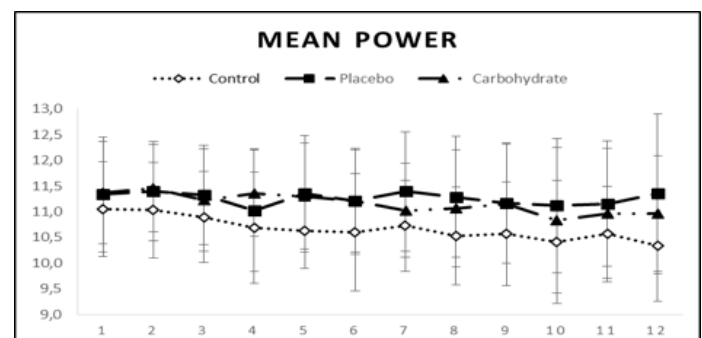


Figure 3. Mean powers for each trial

Results

The peak and mean power outputs are shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3, respectively. There were significant main effects for condition in peak power ($F=3.533$; $P=0.043$; $\eta^2=0.20$) and mean power outputs ($F=4.491$; $P=0.020$; $\eta^2=0.24$). The overall peak and mean power outputs were significantly higher in CHO and PLA condition compared to CON ($P<0.05$) and there was no significant difference between CHO and PLA ($p>0.05$) conditions. However, there were no main effects of sprint ($F=1.248$, $P=0.304$, $\eta^2=0.08$; $F=1.822$, $P=0.161$, $\eta^2=0.11$) or condition x sprint interaction ($F=0.771$, $P=0.761$, $\eta^2=0.05$; $F=0.950$, $P=0.529$, $\eta^2=0.06$) in peak and mean power, respectively. There were no main effect of condition ($F=0.205$, $P=0.816$, $\eta^2=0.01$; $F=0.327$, $P=0.724$, $\eta^2=0.02$) in peak and mean power, respectively.

BL, BG, HR and RPE variables are shown in figure 4, 5, 6, 7 respectively. There were no main effects of condition ($F=2.947$, $P=0.069$; $F=1.676$, $P=0.205$) and condition x time interaction ($F=1.621$, $P=0.151$; $F=2.323$, $P=0.085$) in BL and BG variables, respectively. However, as expected, BL and BG significantly increased with time through the end of test protocol ($F=108.276$, $P=0.001$; $F=22.809$, $P=0.001$) respectively. As for HR, there were main effects of condition ($F=5.172$, $P=0.012$) and time ($F=622.348$, $P=0.001$). Overall HR was significantly higher in CON compared to CHO and PLA ($P<0.05$), but there was no difference between CHO and PLA condition ($P>0.05$). In addition, HR significantly increased with time ($P<0.05$) and there were no main effects of condition x time interaction ($F=0.533$, $P=0.782$). Lastly, there were significant main effects for condition ($F=3.769$, $P=0.036$) and time ($F=442.875$, $P=0.001$) for RPE. CON condition had significantly higher RPE values than PLA, but there was no difference between CON and CHO, also between CHO and PLA condition ($P>0.05$). RPE significantly increased with time as expected ($P<0.05$). Additionally, there was no significant main effect of condition x time interaction ($F=1.729$, $P=0.156$).

Discussion

The aim of the current research was to investigate the effects of CHO mouth rinsing on intermittent sprint performance in soccer players. Contrary to our hypothesis, main findings from this study suggest that CHO and PLA mouth rinse significantly improved intermittent sprint

performance in comparison to CON trial and there were no performance differences between CHO and PLA conditions. Since CHO increased sympathetic activation and plasma catecholamine levels [34], HR values during the test protocol was expected to be higher in CHO condition, however, inexplicably, HR was significantly higher in CON trial compared to CHO and PLA in spite of the higher peak and mean power outputs. Also, CHO mouth rinsing had no effect on RPE, BL and BG variables during the sprint test and recovery periods.

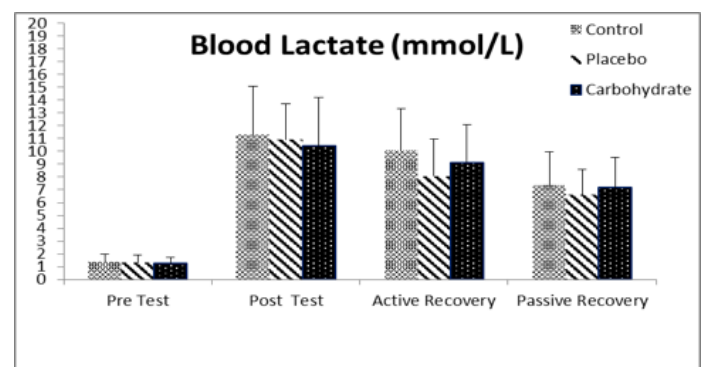


Figure 4. Blood lactate for each trial

Ergogenic mechanisms of CHO mouth rinsing are believed to relate to the stimulation of the cerebral cortex that increase sensorimotor cortex activation resulting in increased motor output and enhanced performance [35]. Furthermore, orally rinsing of CHO has been shown to attenuate decrease in the motor activity and increase corticomotor excitability especially in the fatigued muscle to a greater extent than fresh muscle [12]. In this study, aforementioned improvement in power output was not confirmed between PLA and CHO condition and this may be due to the longer recovery periods between sprints that allow participants to recover sufficiently. Further, having no difference in power output between the first and the last sprint in the test protocol supports the idea. Due to the fact that supposed ergogenic effect of CHO rinsing would occur via central mechanisms and greater in fatigued state, future research should investigate whether recovery duration between sprints that have large effect on neuromuscular performance would be the determinant factor in multiple sprint protocols. Dorling et al. suggested that rinsing of CHO does not improve intermittent sprint performance during field-based test protocol simulating soccer movement patterns [22]. In another field-based

test with a shorter recovery time between sprints, %6 maltodextrin solution did not increase repeated sprint performance in under-15 soccer players [25]. Contrary to our argument, the authors in this two study proposed that the maximum characteristic of the test protocols may induce other factors causing to reduction in phosphate and phosphocreatine stores, in turn, may negate the ergogenic effect of CHO mouth rinsing. But, metabolic reasons can not be the case for our test protocol consisting of long recovery periods between sprints and relatively short test duration in total (approximately 17.5 minutes) which do not to drive participants to be in a peripheral fatigue state [2]. Additionally, our result is consistent with the previous research that reported no benefit of CHO rinsing on sprint activities during early morning soccer scrimmaging in female soccer players [23]. However, it is important to note that 72-m shuttle run performance in the first bout approached statistical significance in CHO condition. Commonly, the observations that have suggested the beneficial effects of CHO mouth rinsing on sprint power output have mostly reported improvement in the first or early stages of the sprints. In contrast to our result, in the Beaven's study, 5 seconds glucose rinsing has been demonstrated to improve peak power output in the first of five 6 seconds sprints via possibly supraspinal mechanisms that increase neural drive to the motor units [21]. The discrepancies between our results and Beaven's can be related to the carbohydrate type (maltodextrin vs. glucose) rinsed before the sprints. Maltodextrin may exerts its effect in the brain tissue supposedly different from glucose [13]. This argument supported recently that glucose ingestion and mouth rinse has been shown to increase peak power output compared to artificial sweetener aspartame but not maltodextrin.

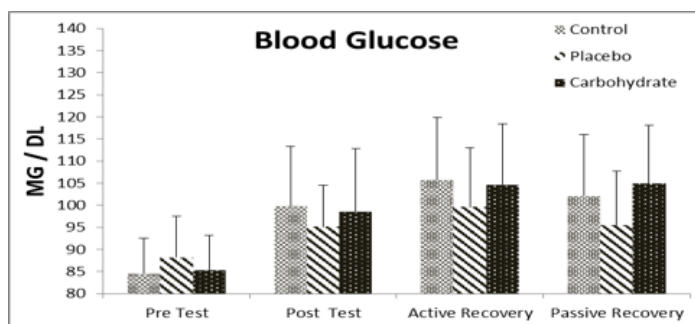
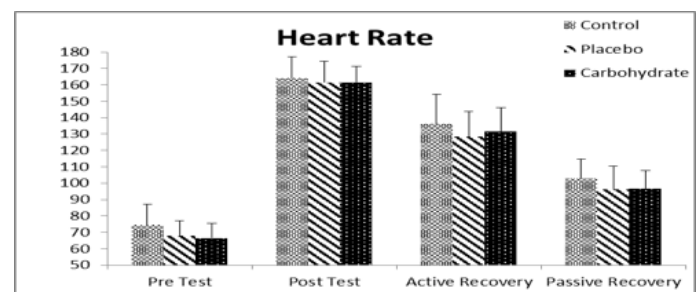


Figure 5. Blood glucose for each trial

True aim of the current study was not told to participants and it may have some impact on the results [24]. Chong et al. found that 5 seconds mouth rinse with a maltodextrin or glucose compared to water and no rinse condition did not improve 30-s maximal sprint performance in trained male cyclists. Further, the author speculated that the artificial sweetener used in the study may mask potential effect of a CHO rinsing. However, it is known that the presence of sweeteners in the oral cavity can not activate brain regions that are responsive to glucose and maltodextrin such a way that dependent on caloric content not on sweetness [13]. The similar research design was used by Muhammed et al. and they reported that compared to no-rinse condition, CHO and PLA increase 10 km time trial performance in ramadan fasting during heat stress [36]. Furthermore, improvement in the performance with the mouth rinse compared to no-rinse condition was shown by another study [37]. At the present, this is just speculation but detection of “nocebo” effect in the mouth rinse literature may be related to the deception of participants about the aims of the study which might drive them involuntarily to concentrate just on rinse conditions.



Conclusion

In summary; carbohydrate mouth rinsing dose not significantly improve intermittent sprint performance and recovery paramaters in soccer players. Further confirmatory study is required to investigate the effects of CHO mouth rinse in a protocol that has shorter recovery time between sprints.

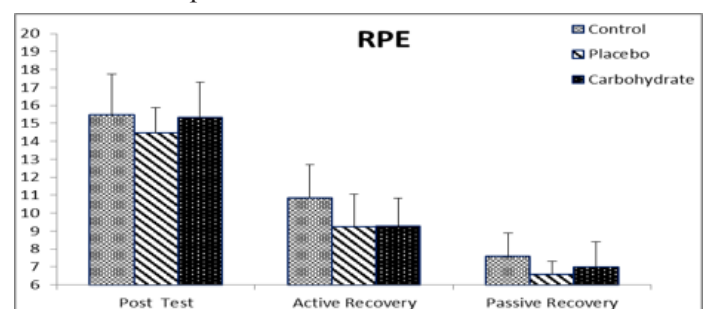


Figure 7. Rpe values for each trial

Declaration of conflicting interests

The author declared no conflicts of interest with respect to the authorship and/or publication of this article.

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